

Swiss Refused to Permit Ex-Kaiser To Enter Country

THE HAGUE, Dec. 12.—Switzerland refused to admit the former German Emperor when he fled from Germany, and Holland ought to have followed the example of the republic, declared M. Ravenstyn, a Revolutionary Socialist, in the lower house of the Dutch Parliament to-day.

The former Emperor, he continued, should not be sent to Germany for trial by a people's tribunal. The Dutch workers will oppose every attempt to drag Holland into a war on the question of the former Emperor. M. Greenendaal, a Socialist, denied the charge that he favored the annexation by Belgium of part of Dutch Limburg. He said he had spoken jestingly on that subject, but, he added, he knew why his home had been searched by the authorities.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—Several scores of detectives, the pick of former Emperor

William's force of sleuths at Potsdam, are staying at Amerongen, shadowing every movement of Herr Hohenzollern, according to the Amerongen correspondent of "The Express," who talked with some of these men. Herr Hohenzollern is said to be in constant dread of bomb throwers and other assassins, and always carries a small revolver.

U. S. Gas Fighting Plans Beat Enemy, Say Army Experts

One Hundred Tons of Mustard Vapors and 40,000 Masks Were Being Made Daily at Close of the War

One of the factors in convincing Germany of defeat, chemists and military authorities believe, was the tremendous gas offensive for which the United States was prepared at the cessation of hostilities, word of which is thought to have reached Berlin. The offensive and defensive measures taken by a corps of expert researches recently by army officers to the New York Section of the American Chemical Society, which made some of them public yesterday.

"We had on November 11 of this year," Colonel William H. Walker said, "all the facilities for producing mustard gas at the rate of 100 tons a day, to say nothing of resources for deluging our enemies with chlorine, phosgene, chloroform and noxious vapors previously unknown to them."

Colonel Walker showed that the errors of extended investigations seeking new and improved processes which caused so much delay in quantity output in some other lines of war activities could not be charged against the chemists. From the outset, he declared, well known and efficient toxic gases were selected for manufacture in effective quantities, while simultaneously the gas defense forces were working for improved methods and products. As a result there was never a day when the production of materials did not exceed the ability to utilize it.

Colonel Bradley Dewey, commanding officer of the Gas Defence, said that in May, 1917, the production of gas masks was started by a group of five volunteers. In eight weeks they had shipped 20,000 masks far inferior to the present type. There had been produced up to the time the Germans laid down their arms 3,000,000 masks, 3,000,000 extra canisters, 500,000 horse masks and a large quantity of mustard gas suits, gloves, ointments and antidotes. The production of gas masks when hostilities ceased had reached 40,000 a day. The 1919 model represented

Shell Shock Cured

By Armistice News
WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—More than 2,000 American soldiers in France, suffering shell shock, were cured by news of the signing of the armistice, Surgeon General Ireland to-day told the Senate Military Committee. Of 2,500 shell-shock patients, the general said, all except about 300 were well almost immediately. "It was the greatest experience in psychotherapeutics known," the committee was told.

comes a revolution in design and overcomes all the discomforts of the earlier pattern, while efficiency is tenfold increased.

Lines on an Office
An office is a funny thing: Each morning certain men
And certain girls and certain boys
Come into it again
And hang their coats on certain pegs,
Their hats on certain hooks,
And sit them down at certain desks
In front of certain books.
They all have certain work to do
In just a certain time,
Concerning certain dollars for a certain fixed period,
And then at just a certain hour, in sunshine or in rain,
They close their desks and hurry out to catch a certain train.

An office is a tragic thing when that is all there is.
When each one has his certain work and certain way of his,
And wallows in a certain rut and never seems to see
That there are certain other ones in life as well as he,
For we would find a certain fun in certain other ways.

If we would give a word of cheer on certain busy days—
When problems vex, when certain things require a helping hand,
Would give a certain sympathy that mortals understand.

An office is a pleasant place—at least, a certain kind.
That has a certain brotherhood, where day by day you find
Some neighbor with a new idea he's glad to pass along,
A certain sort of friendliness, a certain sort of song,
There is a certain duty that we owe to other men
To help them when they need a lift, to steady them again.
An office can become in time, to man and girl and boy,
A certain kind of fellowship, and work a certain joy.
—American Lumberman.

Germany the Most Democratic Nation, Eisner Forecasts

Premier "Greatest of All," Say Friends; "Idealist and Dreamer," Aver Enemies, Who Seek Overthrow

MUNICH, Dec. 12 (By The Associated Press).—"If democracy spreads to all classes, as I believe probable, Germany will become the most democratic country in the world," said Kurt Eisner, the Bavarian Premier, in concluding an informal call the correspondent made to-day, as he heard his wife's insistent voice outside the door reminding him that it was time to go to the theatre. The Bavarian leader is an idealist. His opponents say so and Eisner himself probably would be the only person in the world to deny the allegation. His friends call him "the greatest man in Germany," but his enemies, who apparently are increasing in Bavaria, declare that he is "an impractical and dreaming idealist."

"I don't want to be a statesman," he declared, "I want to tell the truth. I believe in the power of humanity. I believe the people are in a mood to be freed from the past."

Attacked by Press
Premier Eisner at present is being attacked by a portion of the Bavarian press. The attacks are both veiled and unveiled. He received the correspondent twice to-day, first in the section of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs where he makes his home and later in his office.

The Socialist leader of Bavaria appears almost incongruous in his office amid the surroundings of the former royal regime. Eisner is short and stocky. The forepart of his head is bald, but a shock of iron-gray hair hangs far below his collar in the rear. He has huge red whiskers, slightly shot with gray, and a nose not above the average. He dresses simply.

Mrs. Eisner is the constant companion of her husband, being with him at all hours of the day. She is small in stature and looks tiny beside him. She seems out of place as, in a plain gown, she sits atop the huge building with paintings of former kings and diplomats in gorgeous uniforms staring from the high walls.

Wife Works With Him
Premier Eisner received the correspondent the first time while he lounged under his weight. His wife sat along with him, and interjected suggestions here and there. The Premier explained that he was tired because he had been up nearly all night attending to urgent business.

The Premier explained that his loss of sleep was due to the fact that a mob had stormed the office of the "Bavarian Courier." He explained that the attack on the newspaper office was all a mistake. The employees of the paper had been told that they would be permitted to own the paper, and news of this caused the crowd to congregate. The employees finally decided to investigate and ascertain whether the paper was free of debt before they reached a decision.

The correspondent told the Premier that many persons were calling him "dreaming idealist." The Premier laughingly admitted that such might be the case, but added that he thought he was "a wide-awake one."

Some Favor Occupation
There are bourgeois and capitalist classes here in Bavaria who would support Bolshevism," he began rapidly. "There are certain people in Bavaria who would welcome Allied occupation, knowing that they would be temporary after it had overturned the present government. Another class would welcome Allied occupation because they were afraid the Bolsheviks might come and feared the present regime anyway."

Unrest, the Premier continued, would manifest itself occasionally. The people of Bavaria were peace-loving and quiet, but had been stirred up by suspicious elements. The Bavarians were unanimously in favor of a deliberate course rather than a policy of force. He complained of the press campaign against him and criticized the newspapers for "their wild outcry against the Entente," adding:

"We have no grounds to fear the Allies, but there is a defence against such brazen talk."
Premier Eisner said he particularly blamed the newspapers of the powerful Centre party "for raving without material for an attack."

Counter Revolution Unlikely
A counter revolution in Bavaria, the Premier added, was improbable. It might be prepared in a roundabout way through unrest, but he believed there was good protection against it. Bavaria was a country of contradictions, and it was not easy to democratize the seed left from the ruins of the German Empire. The Premier explained that his opposition to the definite naming of an election day for members of Parliament was because he believed the women could not readily be able to vote intelligently. He gave in finally, he added, because he was a Socialist and had always favored woman suffrage.

Premier Eisner declared he believed fully that the entire world would some day be completely democratized. When asked if he thought that this belief was not proof that he was an idealist, he replied:

"No. There might be delay in Germany and elsewhere, but nothing can long prevent the sprouting of democratic ideals."

A Tunnel Under Bering Strait
The possibility that the construction of the Channel tunnel may be taken in hand at no distant date appears to have given encouragement to the advocates of two other submarine tunnels—one between Great Britain and Ireland and another between Gibraltar and the north coast of Africa. The latter scheme seems rather premature in view of the present condition of civilization in North Africa. A more hopeful project which created some interest a few years ago, but which seems to have fallen out of sight, was for a tunnel for run under islands in the centre of the Bering Strait. This opens out a very attractive prospect, seeing that such a tunnel would bring the whole of Canada and the United States into railway communication with Siberia and the European Continent without going a mile over the seas. The Bering Strait tunnel would be about forty miles in length, but would run under islands in the centre through which ventilating shafts might be driven. There seems to be no engineering difficulty in the way, and the advantages are so obvious that a renewal of the scheme may be looked for sooner or later.—Manchester Guardian.

Drive on Petrograd By Germany Halted At Austrian Threat

VIENNA, Dec. 10 (By The Associated Press).—Count Czernin, the former Austro-Hungarian Minister, in issuing the substance of notes kept by him during the Brest-Litovsk negotiations, shows the various steps taken by the Central Powers and Russia at that time.

He says the Russians proposed a referendum for Poland after German forces had been withdrawn, but that the Germans wanted a "plebiscite during occupation." Austrian mediation was unsuccessful up to December 23, 1917, when negotiations were broken off. When meetings were resumed on January 6, 1918, Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister of Russia, disagreed with the Germans on the question of territory which should be included in the referendum.

At that time, Count Czernin says, Austria proposed a general policy of a referendum occupation, with extensive safeguards against influencing the voting. Austria, however, failed, he says, because of Ukrainian claims to Hungarian and Polish districts and because of the critical food situation in Austria.

Trotsky Urges Revolt
Later, after Trotsky had sent wireless messages to Berlin, which, Count Czernin says, urged the German troops to rise in revolt, Dr. Richard von Kuehlman, the German Foreign Secretary, received strict instructions to demand that Russia cede to Germany the provinces of Livonia and Esthonia. The treaty with the Ukraine was signed after wearisome negotiations, he says. It became clear that Russia could not, by merely ceasing hostilities, obtain a cancellation of the armistice and an advance on Petrograd. Germany, soon afterward, did denounce the armistice, according to Count Czernin, but Austria-Hungary declared she would take no part in this action.

Count Czernin described the negotiations leading up to the treaty at Brest-Litovsk, in which he says Hungary opposed to peace by compromise dominated because of conflicting claims between Germany and Hungary.

Hungary Wanted Oil Lands
"Hungary wanted the frontiers so altered that a repetition of the invasion of 1916 would be prevented," Count Czernin says. "This meant the ceding to Hungary of Rumania's valuable oil districts, which was not welcomed by the German military party, with its greed in economic matters. Germany's plan was to secure economic privileges which would amount to an indemnity."

"The plan was to force Rumania to cede to Germany her oil lands, railways, ports and state domains and submit to permanent financial control. An understanding was eventually reached as to Bulgaria's demand for the province of Dobruja, which would shut off access by Rumania to the port of Constanza. Under these conditions I resigned from office."

Ships Given Over To Trade Routes, By U. S. Order

800,000-Ton List Has Been Sent to Secretary Baker for Review Before It Goes to the Shipping Board

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—Ships with an aggregate carrying capacity of 800,000 tons have been designated to be turned over by the army quartermaster department to the Shipping Board for return to trade routes. Major General Goethals to-day so informed Senator Smith, of South Carolina, chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee.

General Goethals said a list of the ships no longer in troop and army supply service has been sent to Secretary Baker for review before it goes to the Shipping Board.

The statement made yesterday in Washington that the War Department is to turn back to the trade routes 800,000 deadweight capacity tons of ships was viewed in shipping circles in New York as one of the most important readjustment announcements that has been made since the signing of the armistice. Representatives made recently to Washington by the Chamber of Commerce here showed that more than 170,000 tons of export freight was tied up in New York alone, and that unless early relief from the shortage of tonnage was granted, manufacturers and exporters would face heavy losses.

The understanding here is that the ships designated for trade purposes

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will not be returned directly to the owners, but will be turned back by the War Department to the United States Shipping Board, and by that body allocated to various trades, principal among which will be South and Central American commerce. The procedure to be followed will be the reverse of the action taken in October, 1917, when all American ships over 2,500 tons were requisitioned by the Shipping Board, and then assigned by that body to the War and Navy departments, Belgian Relief, Red Cross and Allied governments.

It is also understood that the 800,000 tons now designated will soon be increased to over 1,000,000 tons. Among the ships believed to be under consideration for release are some of the Dutch steamers requisitioned last year and now under War and Navy department control.

It is also possible that the Shipping Board may operate the released vessels through the various established lines, which could handle the work of loading, sailing and discharging in designated trades as agents of the Shipping Board, a procedure which was followed in numerous instances when the vessels were first requisitioned.

The Brooklyn to Vladivostok
YOKOHAMA, Dec. 10 (By The Associated Press).—The armored cruiser Brooklyn, flagship of the American Asiatic squadron, on which a fatal explosion occurred yesterday, causing six deaths, will return to Vladivostok on December 15. Several members of the Brooklyn's crew are still suffering from serious burns.

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on December 15. Several members of the Brooklyn's crew are still suffering from serious burns.

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